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## [Inclosure No. 1.]

## MORTALITY REPORT FOR THE CITY OF HAVANA FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 27, 1899.

Cause of death—	Number.
Tuberculosis .....	15
Enteritis .....	7
Malarial.....	12
Measles.....	5
Pneumonia.....	7
Dysentery.....	1
Enteric fever.....	3
Gastric fever.....	1
Pernicious fever .....	2
Deaths from all causes.....	134

## [Inclosure No. 2.]

## REPORT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FROM JULY 23 TO JULY 28, INCLUSIVE.

Cause of death—	Number.
Measles.....	113
Tuberculosis .....	13
Diphtheria .....	4
Typhoid fever.....	3
Infectious fever.....	4
Pernicious fever .....	0
Yellow fever .....	0
Smallpox .....	0
Scarlet fever .....	0
Total .....	137

Eighteen deaths occurred in the same period from same diseases.

*Yellow fever at Manzanillo.*OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,  
*Manzanillo, Cuba, July 20, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the last week there have been but 1 new case of yellow fever and 1 death (hospital steward) at this port. Total cases to date 7, and deaths 2, all among the enlisted men of the United States Army.

All of the Tenth Cavalry have been removed from the town to Bayamo except 1 troop. Hopeful feeling exists among the Americans.

Very respectfully,

F. G. IRWIN,  
*Collector of Customs.*

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Havana, Cuba.*

*Sanitary report from Matanzas.*MATANZAS, CUBA, *August 2, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 25 deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the week ended July 29, 1899, which represents an annual mortality of 32.63 per thousand. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 6; malarial fevers, 4; hydræmia, 1; typhoid fever, 1; enteritis, 1; nephritis, 2; heart disease, 3; other causes, 7.

The following cases of an infectious character were reported during the period covered by this report: Typhoid fever, 3; dysentery, 2; measles, 2; yellow fever, 1. A critical study of the last-mentioned

case has raised considerable doubt as to the correctness of the diagnosis. I have examined the case carefully and am of the opinion that it is not yellow fever.

Seven vessels were inspected during the week, of which 3 were given bills of health; 6 personal certificates of health were issued, 3 to persons leaving the island via Havana. At the request of the military authority, 7 pieces of baggage from Havana were disinfected, and also the house on Cuba street and a bundle of clothing belonging to patient reported as a case of yellow fever.

The sanitary condition of the city and harbor continues good. The weather is warm and there have been but two days' rain during the week.

Very respectfully,  
 G. M. GUITÉRAS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*  
 The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Cablegram.]

*Case of yellow fever in Matanzas.*

MATANZAS, August 7, 1899.

SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN: Case of yellow fever diagnosed yesterday. \* \* \*

GUITÉRAS.

*Sanitary report from Santiago.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 22, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following sanitary report for the city of Santiago, for the week ended July 22. During the week there was a total of 17 deaths in the civil population. The principal causes of death being as follows: Malarial diseases, 4; tuberculosis, 2; tetanus, 1; intestinal diseases, 3; other causes, 7; total, 17. Population, 34,000. Mortality 26 per 1,000. This is an increase of 1 death over the preceding week.

During the same week there was a total of 20 vessels inspected—13 upon arrival and 7 on departure. None were detained in quarantine. The transport *McPherson* sailed July 16 for New York without bill of health. We are maintaining a strict quarantine on all vessels while in port and on departure for all territory over which the United States has control. Nonimmunes, unless on official Government business, are not allowed to land unless by authority of General Wood. This was made necessary by the infection of and closure of all hotels. Passenger ships anchor about 2 miles below the city, and are not allowed communication with the shore. All baggage leaving the city by sea and by railroad is disinfected either by steam or formalin before it is accepted by the various companies. This entails an amount of work for all employed at this station that can better be approximated by the imagination than described. There has been practically no complaint by the men on the *Rough Rider*, though they have been worked from sunrise until late at night. The detention ship *Thomas Brooks* has on board over 30 who are destined for the States. Transports refuse to accept these men unless they have passed ten days on board. Everything they wear and take with them is disinfected before going on board. After five days on board I do not consider them dangerous. At the request of General Wood I have charge of the steamer *Delaware*, on which the convalescents from